

READ Qualifications

This week's wildland fire oriented READ course will provide credit for NPS all hazard READ's required training of DOI All-Hazards Resource Advisor-Basic Module or Equivalent as per PQG.

Resource Advisor (READ)
(Position Category DOI All-Hazards Incident Technical Specialists)

DUTIES
The Resource Advisor (READ) is primarily responsible for identifying and evaluating potential impacts and benefits of response or recovery operations on natural and cultural resources. The READ anticipates impacts on resources; communicates requirements for resource protection to the Incident Commander (IC) or Incident Management Team (IMT); ensures that planned mitigation measures are carried out effectively; and provides input in the development of short- and long-term natural resource and cultural rehabilitation plans.

REQUIRED TRAINING
[ISM: Introduction to the ICS, ICS-100 \(IS-100.a\)](#)
[ICM: IAMS: An Introduction \(IC-100.a\)](#)
[ISM: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents, ICS-200 \(IS-200.b\)](#)
 DOI All-Hazards Resource Advisor – Basic Course or equivalent
 DOI READ Intermediate 1.0

REQUIRED EXPERIENCE, CERTIFICATE OR LICENSE
Agency established

PHYSICAL FITNESS REQUIRED
Light

THESE POSITIONS MAINTAIN CURRENCY FOR READ
Resource Advisor Coordinator (REAC)

READ MAINTAINS CURRENCY FOR THESE POSITIONS
None

OTHER TRAINING WHICH SUPPORTS DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

ENDORSEMENTS BY INCIDENT KIND OR DISCIPLINE
Oil or Hazardous Materials Releases (see Annex F)
Wildland Fire (see Annex F)

DOI Incident Position Qualification Guide C-105

RESOURCE ADVISOR (READ)

AGENCY ENDORSEMENTS



REQUIRED TRAINING:
National Incident Management System, An Introduction (IS-700)
Introduction to ICS (ICS-100)
Resource Advisor (N-9042)

REQUIRED EXPERIENCE:
None

PHYSICAL FITNESS LEVEL:
None

THESE POSITIONS MAINTAIN CURRENCY FOR READ:
Resource Advisor, Field (REAF)

READ MAINTAINS CURRENCY FOR THESE POSITIONS:
Resource Advisor, Field (REAF)

ADDITIONAL TRAINING WHICH SUPPORTS DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS:
None

AGENCY-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS	
BLM	DOI Learn center can satisfy the N-9042 course requirement
BIA	

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Questions on All- Hazard READ Qualification???

1. I have taken this class, am I now certified to be a READ on a all Hazard Event for NPS?
2. Will this class count as the Basic All Hazard READ in IQPG?
3. Will this class count as the Intermediate All Hazard READ in IQPG?
4. How do I obtain the “Light” Packtest required in IQPG?
5. What is the “Light” Packtest and where would I take that?
6. Who do I give my I-100, I-200 and I-700 course certificates to?
7. Do I get a gray card with READ on it?
8. How do I get on the list to be called for Hurricane Deployment?
9. If there is an emergency event, how will I get notified of need or whom can I call to let them know I am available?
10. Do I have to take this training or refresher every year?
11. Do I have to take the Light packtest every year?
12. Is there a medical screening that I need and how do I do that?
13. Do I have to take either the Online DOI IQPG Basic or Intermediate Courses and who do I give the certificate to?

PPE

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SELECTION

OSHA (29 CFR) Personal protective equipment is divided into four categories based on the degree of protection afforded. Levels A, B, C, and D based on the hazards, or suspected hazards, a responder is likely to encounter.

Level A – To be selected when the greatest level of skin, respiratory, and eye protection is required

1. Positive pressure, full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA, approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).
2. Totally-encapsulating chemical-protective suit.
3. Coveralls*.
4. Long underwear*.
5. Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant.
6. Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant.
7. Boots, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank.
8. Hard hat (under suit)*.
9. Disposable protective suit, gloves and boots (depending on suit construction, may be worn over totally-encapsulating suit).

Level B – The highest level of respiratory protection is necessary but a lesser level of skin protection is needed

1. Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).
2. Hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls and long-sleeved jacket; coveralls; one or two-piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical-resistant overalls).
3. Coveralls*.
4. Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant.
5. Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant.
6. Boots, outer, chemical-resistant steel toe and shank.
7. Boot-covers, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable)*.
8. Hard hat*.
9. Face shield*.

Level C – The concentration(s) and type(s) of airborne substance(s) is known and the criteria for using air purifying respirators are met

1. Full-face or half-mask, air purifying respirators (NIOSH approved).
2. Hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls; two-piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical-resistant overalls).
3. Coveralls*.
4. Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant.
5. Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant.
6. Boots (outer), chemical-resistant steel toe and shank*.
7. Boot-covers, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable)*.
8. Hard hat*.
9. Escape mask*.
10. Face shield*.

Level D – A work uniform affording minimal protection used for nuisance contamination only

1. Coveralls.
2. Gloves*.
3. Boots/shoes, chemical-resistant steel toe and shank.
4. Boots, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable)*.
5. Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles*.
6. Hard hat*.
7. Escape mask*.
8. Face shield*.

*Optional, as applicable.

OPM Criteria for Hazard Pay

Exposure to Hazardous Agents, work with or in close proximity to:

(1) Explosive or incendiary materials. Explosive or incendiary materials which are unstable and highly sensitive

(2) At-sea shock and vibration tests. Arming explosive charges and/or working with, or in close proximity to, explosive armed charges in connection with at-sea shock and vibration tests of naval vessels, machinery, equipment and supplies

(3) Toxic chemical materials. Toxic chemical materials when there is a possibility of leakage or spillage

(4) Fire retardant materials tests. Conducting tests on fire retardant materials when the tests are performed in ventilation restricted rooms where the atmosphere is continuously contaminated by obnoxious odors and smoke which causes irritation to the eyes and respiratory tract

(5) Virulent biologicals. Materials of micro-organic nature which when introduced into the body are likely to cause serious disease or fatality and for which protective devices do not afford complete protection

(6) Asbestos. Significant risk of exposure to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the permissible exposure limits (PELS) in the standard for asbestos provided in title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, §§ 1910.1001 or 1926.58, when the risk of exposure is directly connected with the performance of assigned duties. Regulatory changes in § 1910.1001 or 1926.58 are hereby incorporated in and made a part of this category, effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after the effective date of the changes

Hot Work - Working in confined spaces wherein the employee is subject to temperatures in excess of 43 °C (110 °F)

(5) Environmental thermal-chamber tests: Subjects and observers exposed to the hazards and physical hardships of an environmental chamber-thermal test which simulates adverse weather or sea conditions such as the exposure to subzero temperatures; high heat and humidity; and cold water, spray, wind, and wave action

(6) Working at high altitudes. Performing work at a land-based worksite more than 3900 meters (12,795 feet) in altitude, provided the employee is required to commute to the worksite on the same day from a substantially lower altitude under circumstances in which the rapid change in altitude may result in acclimation problems.

Exposure to Hazardous Agents, work with or in close proximity to:

Exposure to Physiological Hazards:

(1) Pressure chamber subject. (a) Participating as a subject in diving research tests which seek to establish limits for safe pressure profiles by working in a pressure chamber simulating diving or, as an observer to the test or as a technician assembling underwater mock-up components for the test, when the observer or technician is exposed to high pressure gas piping systems, gas cylinders, and pumping devices which are susceptible to explosive ruptures

(b) Working in pressurized sonar domes. Performing checkout of sonar system after sonar dome has been pressurized. This may include such duties as changing transducer elements, setting of transducer turntables, checking of cables, piping, valves, circuits, underwater telephone, and pressurization plugs

(c) Working in nonpressurized sonar domes that are a part of an underwater system. Performing certification pretrial inspections, involving such duties as calibrating, adjusting, and photographing equipment, in limited space and with limited egress

(2) Simulated altitude chamber subjects. Observers. Participating in simulated altitude studies ranging from 5500 to 45,700 meters (18,000 to 150,000 feet) either as subject or as observer exposed to the same conditions as the subject

(3) Centrifuge subjects. Participating as subject in centrifuge studies involving elevated G forces above the level of 49 meters per second² (5 G's) whether or not at reduced atmospheric pressure

(4) Rotational flight simulator subject. Participating as a subject in a Rotational Flight Simulator in studies involving continuous rotation in one axis through 360° or in a combination of any axes through 360° at rotation rates greater than 15 r.p.m. for periods exceeding three minutes

Exposure to Hazardous Weather or Terrain:

(1) Work in rough and remote terrain. When working on cliffs, narrow ledges, or near vertical mountainous slopes where a loss of footing would result in serious injury or death, or when working in areas where there is danger of rock falls or avalanches

(2) Traveling under hazardous conditions. (a) When travel over secondary or unimproved roads to isolated mountain top installations is required at night, or under adverse weather conditions (such as snow, rain, or fog) which limits visibility to less than 30 meters (100 feet), when there is danger of rock, mud, or snow slides

(b) When travel in the wintertime, either on foot or by means of vehicle, over secondary or unimproved roads or snow trails, in sparsely settled or isolated areas to isolated installations is required when there is danger of avalanches, or during "whiteout" phenomenon which limits visibility to less than 3 meters (10 feet)

(c) When work or travel in sparsely settled or isolated areas results in exposure to temperatures and/or wind velocity shown to be of considerable danger, or very great danger, on the windchill chart (appendix A-1), and shelter (other than temporary shelter) or assistance is not readily available

(3) Snow or ice removal operations. When participating in snowplowing or snow or ice removal operations, regardless of whether on primary, secondary or other class of roads, when (a) there is danger of avalanche, or (b) there is danger of missing the road and falling down steep mountainous slopes because of lack of snow stakes, "white-out" conditions, or sloping ice-pack covering the snow

(4) Water search and rescue operations. Participating as a member of a water search and rescue team in adverse weather conditions when winds are blowing at 56 km/h (35 m.p.h.) (classified as gale winds) or in water search and rescue operations conducted at night

(5) Travel on Lake Pontchartrain. (a) When embarking, disembarking or traveling in small craft (boat) on Lake Pontchartrain when wind direction is from north, northeast, or northwest, and wind velocity is over 7.7 meters per second (15 knots); or

(b) When travelling in small crafts, where craft is not radar equipped, on Lake Pontchartrain is necessary due to emergency or unavoidable conditions and the trip is made in a dense fog under fog run procedures

(6) Hazardous boarding or leaving of vessels. When duties (a), (b), or (c) are performed under adverse conditions of foul weather, ice, or night and when the sea state is high (0.9 meter (3 feet) and above):

(a) Boarding or leaving vessels at sea or standing offshore during lightering or personnel transfer operations

(b) Boarding, leaving, or transferring equipment between small boats or rafts and steep, rocky, or coral surrounded shorelines.

(c) Transferring equipment between a small boat and rudimentary dock by improvised or temporary facility such as an unfastened plank leading from boat to dock.

(7) Small craft tests under unsafe sea conditions. Conducting craft tests to determine the seakeeping characteristics of small craft in a seaway when U.S. storm warnings normally indicate unsafe seas for a particular size craft

(8) Working on a drifting sea ice floe. When the job requires that the work be performed out on sea ice, e.g., installing scientific instruments and making observations for research purposes

Underground Work:

Work underground performed in the construction of tunnels and shafts, and the inspection of such underground construction, until the necessary lining of the shaft or tunnel has eliminated the hazard

Underwater Duty:

(1) Submerged submarine or deep research vehicle. Duty aboard a submarine or deep research vehicle when it submerges

(2) Diving. Diving, including SCUBA (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus) diving, required in scientific and engineering pursuits, or search and rescue operations, when:

(a) at a depth of 6 meters (20 feet) or more below the surface; or,

(b) visibility is restricted; or,

(c) in rapidly flowing or cold water; or,

(d) vertical access to the surface is restricted by ice, rock, or other structure; or,

(e) testing or working with hardware which presents special hazards (such as work with high voltage equipment or work with underwater mockup components in an underwater space simulation study).

Sea Duty Aboard Deep Research Vessels:

Participating in sea duty wherein the team member is engaged in handling equipment on or over the side of the vessel when the sea-state is high (6.2 meter-per-second winds (12-knot winds) and 0.9-meter waves (3-foot waves) and the work is done on deck in relatively unprotected areas